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Experimental Study on The Performance of R22, R290, and Nanoparticles in Split Air-Conditioners in Ghana -- Analysing The Competitiveness of Ghanaian Textile and Garment Industries Through Porter's Five Forces Framework -- The Perspectives and Realities of Energy Use Among Urban Poor In Accra and Tamale in Ghana: Towards Clean Energy Infrastructure Development -- Appraisal of The Effects of Emotional Intelligence on Leadership Styles of Managers of SMEs in Ghana -- A Proposed Fiscal Regime for Natural Gas Development Under Production Sharing Contracts in Deep Offshore Nigeria -- Do Financial Inclusion And Institutions Spur Renewable Energy Consumption In Africa? Evidence From Panel Data Analysis -- Carbon Taxation and Carbon Emission Targeting in Africa: Readiness and Challenges -- Emission Reduction and Carbon Trading in Africa: Fundamentals, Prospects and Challenges -- Emission Reduction and Carbon Trading in Africa: Fundamentals, Prospects and Challenges -- Sustainable Development and Big Data Technology Application in an Emerging Economy -- Energy Demand and Households Welfare in South Africa -- The Effects of Green Supply Chain Management on Environmental Performance in The Zambian Beverage Manufacturing Industry -- Green Finance and Integrated Socio-Economic Development in Sub-Sahara Africa -- Exchange Rate Dynamics, Trade Openness and Industrial Productivity in Nigeria -- Exploring Household Natural Gas Consumption Patterns in Nigeria: A Case Study of Ado Ekiti -- Influence of Reverse Logistics on Supply Chain Performance in Freight Transport and Manufacturing Firms in Kumasi: The Role of Government Policy -- A Survey on Supply Chain Integration and Performance in Freight Transport and Manufacturing Firms in Tema: The Moderating Role of Firm Innovation -- Analytic Hierarchy Process Based Comparative Analysis Of Green Financing in Developed and Developing Countries: Evidence From China and Ghana -- Auditor-Client Relationship and Audit Quality in The Public Sector: The Moderating Effect of Gender -- The Effect of Audit Process and Quality Control Procedures on Audit Quality in The Public Sector: The Moderating Role of Audit Expertise -- The Impact of Tidal Waves on Coastal Communities and The Resilient Strategies of People Around Keta and Anloga Communities in Ghana -- Development of A Green Vehicle Brake Pad from Mango Fruit Residues -- Analysis of The Effect of Spark Plug Gap on Engine Performance.

This book is Volume 1 of the proceedings of 2023 Sustainable Education and Development Research Conference. This volume concentrates on papers in the area of clean energy. Despite considerable progress, more than 700 million people worldwide still lack access to electricity, and around 2.4 billion people continue to use harmful and polluting fuels for cooking. While efforts have been made to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency, they have not been fast enough to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 7. Adding to the challenge, the ongoing war in Ukraine has contributed to rising global energy prices and heightened energy insecurity in Europe. In response to the energy crisis, some European countries are planning to accelerate the transition to renewables and increase investments in clean energy and energy efficiency. However, others are considering a resurgence of coal, which poses a risk to the overall green transition. Between 2010 and 2020, the percentage of the global population with access to electricity increased from 83% to 91%, with 1.3 billion people gaining access. Nevertheless, this leaves approximately 733 million

people still without electricity, and most of them reside in sub-Saharan Africa. Achieving universal access by 2030, the annual growth rate in access needs to accelerate from 0.5 percentage points to 0.9 percentage points, necessitating significant efforts in low-income, fragile, and conflict-affected countries. In 2020, 69% of the global population had access to clean cooking fuels and technologies. While more than half of those without access to clean cooking fuels live in Asia, the 20 countries with the lowest percentage of people having access to clean cooking were predominantly least developed countries in Africa. .
